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WESTERN LIBERAL.

Lordsburg New Mexico.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS.

By DON H. KEDZIE.

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Nicaragua's Resources.

From the New York Herald.

"The prospect of seeing the Nicaragua canal under construction has awakened the people in that little understood country," said a gentleman who was just arrived from Central America. He has viewed Nicaragua from ocean to ocean, and is thoroughly informed on the characteristics of the republic and its people.

"As a general thing Americans have a hazy impression that the government stays in power only by the aid of troops, and that the country is in a continual state of turmoil. That is far from the truth. Property is as safe there as it is in Brooklyn for instance, and education has done a great deal to make the people appreciate a settled condition of affairs in matters of government.

"Take for instance, the city of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua. That was founded by the Spaniards in 1523, only thirty-three years after the discovery of America by Columbus. Although the second in size, it is the first in the republic in point of position, enterprise and riches, and was until recently the capital city. It has been almost totally destroyed three times by pirates.

"During three hundred and fifty years the republic has made little advancement, owing to the bad government, and consequent heavy taxes. But with the exception of a few weeks of turmoil caused by the War of the Union, declared by Guatemala in 1884, the country has enjoyed fourteen years of peace.

"Nearly a tenth of the country is covered by the two large lakes, the largest lake (Lake Nicaragua) being about one hundred miles long by about half as wide. The country is about as large as the state of Ohio and has 260,000 inhabitants. There are twenty-seven volcanoes in all, but earthquakes seldom occur. Since the destruction of old Leon, known as Moncouth, in 1610, none have been serious. The broad valleys are productive and fertile, the foothills are rolling or level table lands, cultivated in places to the foot or high up the face of the volcanoes, which usually rise abruptly with even profile, clear cut against the sky, to the height of thousands of feet.

"The climate is splendid, it is warm near the coast but temperate and agreeable on the table lands or mesas, as well as near the lakes. The breezes from the two oceans, and those produced by the proximity of such large bodies of water, are seldom absent. Owing to the lay of the country it produces the fruits of the tropics, and the grains of higher countries grow on the table lands. In the department of Chontales the mining industries rival those of Honduras and Mexico. The export of cedar alone, was in 1885 and 1886 nearly 4,000,000 feet.

Coffee is of course the principal export, and the average of trees has increased since 1896 fully 50 per cent. In Nicaragua and Honduras combined the production was 128,063 hundred weight, valued at \$1,209,486, and this year it will, it is estimated, be worth \$1,500,000.

"Referring to Granada again, that city is in the center of the civilized part of the country. The temperature rarely rises above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the climate, for a city directly in the tropics, is remarkably healthy. It is at the terminus of the National railroad, ninety-two miles in length, that extends from Carrita, on the Pacific through Leon, Moncouth and Managua. The people are largely of Spanish extraction, with few negroes. Many own the property on which they live and travel extensively. In all Central America from the City of Mexico to Lima, Peru, no city supports so many public coaches as Granada. A dollar an hour is charged, or fifty cents to the lake, only a mile from the center of the city, with the same charge to get back.

"Here are a few of the institutions: Three hotels, a cathedral and four churches, two daily papers, one club, the 'Granadino,' one national institute with 450 scholars, a young ladies' college and the military headquarters and barracks. The National railway depot is the finest structure of its kind in Central America.

"The government has granted valuable concessions to an American company for tramways, both steam and animal, for markets and other improvements."

Las Cruces Democrat: The wine company which has been organized here has rented Van Patten's hall, which will be converted into a wine press house, and supplied presses, vats, etc. The company have already contracted for the delivery to them of between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds of grapes from various vineyards about, and they will be prepared to buy all the grapes that will be offered them. The starting of this company will prove a great benefit to our grape growers, and give an added stimulus to the planting of vineyards, by supplying a permanent home market for all the grapes that can be raised in the valley. Those planting vineyards hereafter will also give more attention to the selection of their varieties, planting only the choice kinds of wine grapes.

New York bankers are shipping gold to Europe.

GOVERNOR PRINCE.

Accompanying a well-executed portrait of Gov. L. Bradford Prince in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, issue of April 27th, is the following personal sketch:

Roe L. Bradford Prince, the newly appointed governor of New Mexico, was born at Flushing, N. Y., on July 3, 1840. He is a direct descendant, on the maternal side, of Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth, one of the "men of the Mayflower," and had for great-grandfather and grandfather, respectively, Governors Bradford and Collins, of Rhode Island. His paternal ancestors are the well-known Prince family of Long Island. He is a graduate of Columbia law school, and has for many years been a conspicuous figure in public affairs. From his youth he was exceedingly active in all matters affecting the welfare and improvement of his native town. Very early in life he developed an extraordinary aptitude for political matters, and the activity he displayed in his district during the Fremont campaign won for him a vote of thanks from the town club, of which his age—he was then but a lad of sixteen—prevented his becoming a member. In 1870 he was elected to the assembly, members of all parties joining in his support, and in 1871 he was re-elected by a large majority.

The following year he received the unusual compliment of a request for his continuance in office, signed by more than 2,000 voters, irrespective of a party, and having been nominated by acclamation, he was re-elected without opposition. In 1878, having declined the nomination to the senate, he was again returned to the assembly, without an opposing candidate. In the fall of 1874 the democrats made a determined effort to redeem the district, nominating their strongest man, but the contest resulted in a victory for Mr. Prince, who secured a majority of 771 votes. In the canvass of 1875 Mr. Prince received the republican nomination for the senate, and although the democrats were successful in the district on the general ticket by nearly 2,700 majority, he won the election by a majority of 934, running 3,594 ahead of his ticket.

In 1872 he introduced and succeeded in getting passed, the bill for the constitutional commission. During the sessions of 1873 and 1874 he had charge of the proposed amendments, and in the session of 1875 he prepared and introduced nearly all the bills required to carry the new constitutional system into effect. Mr. Prince is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and also well known as a church man. He was a member of the last four general conventions of the Episcopal church. During 1879 without either application or request, Mr. Prince was offered various appointments, including two to foreign counties, the marshmanship of New York, the governorship of Idaho, and the chief justiceship of New Mexico. The latter he declined three times, but finally, at the urgent request of the government, consented to accept. He resigned in 1882, after disposing of over 2,600 cases.

Since then he has been interested in various enterprises in New Mexico. He is president of the territorial historical society, and of the university of New Mexico. In 1882 he compiled the laws of the territory, and in 1883, wrote the "History of New Mexico," a book of rare interest. He is well known as an archaeologist, and has a great number of Pueblo antiquities, including a unique collection of ancient stone idols. He is an enthusiast as to the resources and future of that territory, and has written much on those subjects for eastern papers.

A Washington special says: W. A. Cuddy, who was chairman of the legislative assembly of Arizona which has just adjourned, has sent to the treasury department for deposit in the conscience fund the sum of \$22.50, being part of the salary paid him as chairman. His motive for this action is explained by him as follows: "I cannot see that it is right for the rulers to take the people's money and pay it out to some hypocrite to stand up before a legislative body and pray for pay." He also states that he once acted as clerk of the legislature and received for his services \$640, but while performing this duty he was also employed in whiskey selling. He thinks that he should return the \$640, and would do so, he says, but for the fact that he has not got it. Cuddy resides at Phoenix.

Albuquerque Citizen: There is a young man residing on South Third street, who is the possessor of some fine fat hens, and the young lady concluded to kill several of the fatter. The other day she singled out a nice juicy hen and off went the fowl's head. It was picked, and on being dressed and put up for the skillet, the lady was surprised to find on the inside a well formed little chick, and near by was the soft shell from which it was hatched. This is something remarkable in the way of hatching chickens, but J. R. McCowan vouches for the truth of the phenomenon.

The Citizens' bank of Flagstaff has closed its doors for lack of business. Its business has been transferred to the Central bank of the same place.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Various Items of News Gathered from Our Exchanges and Other Sources.

Oppler, Al Scherer, of this city, yesterday received a letter from a friend in Roswell in which he stated that fully one hundred people were living in tents in the suburbs of that promising town waiting for houses to be built. Roswell has a boom, and it is a better one and on a more solid basis than the Oklahoma fuss. A barber formerly of Las Vegas is making ten dollars a day in Roswell during the rush, and there are no statistics as to the gamblers.

The Citizen says it is reported in Tucson that work is to begin at once on the railroad from that place to Globe.

The prediction was made this week, says the Stock Grower, by one of the most successful cattle men in the western range country that prices for range cattle would be higher in 1891 than at any time during the past ten years. It was also predicted that the Big Four would not have the control of the beef producing industry after the year 1890.

A wagon that passed through Kansas City recently bore painted on its canvas the following legend: "Chintz-bagged in Illinois, cycloned in Nebraska, potato-bugged in Colorado, white-capped in Indiana, bald-knobbed in Missouri, prohibited in Kansas—Oklahoma or best."

Albuquerque Citizen: Ten stalwart tramps were rounded up Monday night by Officers Carson and Isherwood, and yesterday morning they were brought before Judge Fawcett, who assigned the entire lot to the chain gang. Valuable work in the way of cleaning streets, alleys, etc., is expected of them and it is hoped that they will prove efficient in the business.

Albuquerque Citizen: Ex-Governor Ross is now retired on a little sand hill homestead south of this city. He is growing old, has few of this world's goods, and is a living example of the delusive and detrimental effects of office holding. After a life devoted to the public service, and after holding positions high in the gift of the nation, he is at last shelved on a "forty acre" farm, to be forgotten by the people he has benefitted.

Although Nogales is reported to have plenty of men without work, Mr. D. A. Saunders, who has charge of the Pennsylvania ranch near Clifton, was unable to hire any of them last Monday. The Record says, with them, it is too hot to work in summer and too cold in winter.

Citizen: Yesterday two prominent citizens—one a merchant, the other a real estate speculator—partly made arrangements to play a game of poker in the near future for \$12,000 worth of property, the merchant to put up his store against its equal in lots. If both parties mean business, this will be the biggest poker game ever played in Albuquerque.

Optic: A resident of Dona Ana county put in a claim against the government, through H. C. Burnett of this city, Indian depredation claim agent, for a yoke of steers stolen by the red men many years ago. Not hearing from it within a few weeks the man had the audacity to draw a sight draft on Mr. Burnett for \$100, the amount claimed.

News-Register: Charley, a Navajo jeweler, was in town yesterday. Charley talks some English and is skillful at his trade. He had with him a full kit of tools, consisting of a peculiar bellows of his own manufacture, a case of pinners, awls and dies, a miniature anvil, forming tools, etc., all of American manufacture. His blowpipe was of home manufacture and quite an effective tool. Charley showed some specimens of his work that would not disgrace an American workman. His shop is wherever he is and he is a born genius.

Democrat: The grand jury at Los Lunas failed to indict the two men charged with the murder of Dumas Provencher. It was openly charged in Los Lunas that the jury had been "seen" and Judge Brinker said as much, as to the rumor, in his instructions. The result is what was expected, and the general opinion in, and out of Valencia county, that the murder of Dumas Provencher will never be brought to trial.

Santa Fe county is having no end of trouble over her bonded indebtedness. It seems that the taxes were collected, but the interest was never paid on the bonds, and as the money has disappeared, the matter is becoming right interesting to a good many people who have been mixed up in the business.

Journal Miner: The sheriff's party passed two volcanoes in active eruption while in pursuit of the train robbers. Sheriff O'Neill says that parties in the vicinity informed them that there were six active volcanoes in the same vicinity.

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